

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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THE INVIGORATING
GLARE OF THE SUN
BY USING
CROOKES' GLASSES
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Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,795.

號五十九百七十九九一第

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1921.

一拜禮 號四十月一拾年拾國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
3.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 4.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
4.00 p.m. to 8.10 " " 15 " "
8.10 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Comptroller Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1921, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15
		Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
CANTON (Tai Shue Tsai)	dep.															
SHUE LUNG	dep.															
Shum Chun	dep.															
Shengshui	dep.															
Facing	dep.															
Taipe Market	dep.															
Taipe	dep.															
Yamatou	dep.															
Yamatou	arr.															
KOWLOON	arr.															

UP TRAINS																
Stations		No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17
		Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Lat Fung leaves																
Heasong	dep.															
KOWLOON	dep.															
Yamatou	dep.															
Heasong	dep.															
Taipe	dep.															
Taipe Market	dep.															
Shengshui	dep.															
Shum Chun	dep.															
SHUE LUNG	arr.															
CANTON (Tai Shue Tsai)	arr.															

THE CHARITY BAZAAR AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE. WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN A LEAGUE OF GOOD WORKS. A BIG SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Lady Stubbs supplied the clue to the "true inwardness" of the big affair at Government House grounds on Saturday. Her Ladyship kindly came to the aid of our representative, who had just arrived and was wondering where to begin, and whether he was not entirely out of place among so many frills and flummies, knick-knacks and what-nots, and articles obviously having no concern for mere main. Lady Stubbs led him out of the hazy mists into the spacious coolness of Government House where she began to "explain things."

The important part is not the actual work on the day," Lady Stubbs said. "It is what has been going on in the background for quite a long time each year that really matters. People are brought into touch with one another, all sorts of angularities are rubbed off, and race and class prejudices are lessened."

The Ministering Children's League, it seems, was extended to Hongkong at the instance of the Countess of Meath—who took a great interest in the movement. This was a good many years ago, when the Countess visited Hongkong with the Earl of Meath, Lady Lugard and Lady May warmly supported the scheme whose object was to get young folks here to do something for children at home by working for hospitals, orphan homes and the like. Lady Stubbs remarked that children here have so much done for them that she felt it was very necessary to the formation of their characters that they should be put in the way of doing something for somebody else. She was glad, therefore, that the children had a definite part in the fête and were giving an entertainment.

HOW THE GROWN-UPS HELP.

Of course, children cannot organise affairs like this and it was a good idea, adopted since Lady Stubbs has been in the Colony, to incorporate the Hongkong Women's League and so let the grown-ups, who were already doing a great deal, have an acknowledged part in the organisation. The outcome is that, although the children may not be so very much in evidence on the day of the Bazaar itself, they are working throughout the year doing needlework, selling tickets and so on. The teaching staffs of the schools concerned exercise much care and forethought in directing these efforts, choosing materials and deciding what are the most saleable articles to make.

Side by side with this, the grown-ups do their part. In places like the Helena May Institute, Church halls, and private drawing rooms, sewing parties meet, cards are swept off the bridge tables and needles and cotton take their place. Schemes more ambitious than the children can attempt are brought successfully to completion. Lady Kirkpatrick marshals the military contingent, Mrs. Bowden Smith navigates the naval argosies safely into port, Mrs. Laferriere commands the forces on the Peak and Mrs. Middleton Smith brings into action most of the Island of Victoria "situate and being" lower than the Peak. This contingent seems to centralise its forces at the University. In a sort of Faculty of Fancy Work, it is to be hoped that it is liberally endowed. Rowloon also does its part under Mrs. Nightingale's leadership. Scotch woolwork figures largely in Quarry Bay's contribution. Here Mrs. Reid directs. Mrs. King is superintendent of police needlework, Miss Middleton Smith, Miss Clark and Miss Woo each command a school contingent.

The product of all this labour was before us in the grounds of Government House, which on this day of the year are lent by Sir Edward and Lady Stubbs to the Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League. The stalls were arranged at the back of the house, overlooking the harbour; here, also, were various "side-shows"—of which more anon—and from a terrace overlooking the scene the Band of the 4th Regt., without which no social function in Hongkong would be complete, discoursed sweet music under Mr. J. W. Eaton's conductorship. The fine lawn at the front of the house was dotted with tea tables and before very long was the scene of great activity.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD STALL.

In describing the stalls we feel bound to give pride of place to the Naval and Dockyard stall. Of the holding of bazaars there has been no end for many years and it is difficult to strike a note of originality. But Mrs. Bowden Smith and her helpers had succeeded. The essential feature, a long bench to put things on, was there as elsewhere, but it was enclosed in a canvas model of the *Mayflower* with high stern and prow and ladies dressed as Puritan maidens served shop-uniforms over the side of the vessel. The ship was realistically painted and at nightfall was illuminated with lamps. The design attracted a great deal of attention and was universally admired. Mrs. Bowden Smith was assisted by Mrs. King-Salter, Mrs. Campbell Samson, Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Hamilton-Berners, Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Church, Mrs. Syrett, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Bickford, Mrs. and Miss Lamerton, Mrs. Prickett, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Crocker, and Mrs. Brookshaw.

VICTORIA STALL.

This is the age of specialism and "Victoria," realising that, had concentrated on things for the little ones. Generous friends had put up for them a solid wooden apartment, with a window overlooking the harbour, and this had been furnished as a nursery with miniature furniture—all for sale. There was a Jacobean suite, a white enameled wicker, upholstered suite, a handsome baby's cot with furnishings and many

smaller articles. Round the walls was a frieze of nursery rhyme pictures, drawn and hand-painted, we believe by Mrs. Newcomb. Not to "lumber" this apartment, which had such a charming effect, little boys' and girls' dresses were sold from a stall near by. These were bought with alacrity; they were all cut according to the latest patterns and really, as a lady remarked, "one might imagine oneself in Oxford Street." We obtained from Mrs. Middleton Smith a long list of firms to whom the promoters were indebted for gifts for this stall; it comprised most of the business houses in the central district. The helpers here were Lady Brunsford, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Black and Mrs. Hilton. Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Bevan, though not taking a prominent part "on the day," had done a great deal towards the success of the stall.

THE MILITARY STALL.

At the military stall novelty was sought by a one-colour scheme. This stall stood beneath a spreading chestnut tree, or tree of some species, and a very handsome collection of fancy articles and furnishings, all in a striking shade of greyish blue, gave point to the name of "The Blue Stall." We have no space for an adequate appreciation of the charming paintings of Chinese types by Miss M. Kirkpatrick and the very fine pen and ink work by Mrs. Humphreys, but as we saw none that were not marked "sold," words are scarcely necessary; "money talks" as they say in America. Lady Kirkpatrick had three "reliefs" at this stall—Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Shewell, Miss Maughan, Mrs. White, Mrs. Westlake, Mrs. Timmis, Mrs. Cartwright, Mrs. Deacombe, Miss Tunley, Mrs. Donovan, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Collison, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cheesely, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Turtile, Mrs. Jasey and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Wyndham and Captain Cartwright were in charge of the receipts and Major Wakefield drew the winning numbers of the raffle.

THE PEAK STALL.

A great many very choice articles were on sale at the Peak Stall where Mrs. Laferriere was in charge, assisted by Mrs. Forsyth, Mrs. Ram, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Grayburn, Mrs. Dyer Bell, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. R. J. Hall and Miss H. Irving. Miss Joan Mitchell and Lieut. Hammond, R.N., had charge of the money.

QUARRY BAY STALL.

Some handsome prizes which were raffled—notably a large dolls' house—were on view at Quarry Bay stall where Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Swann and Mrs. Davidson had charge. The discerning came here for Scotch woolwork which was a speciality at this stall.

THE POLICE STALL.

A bran pie was a feature of this stall for a short time at any rate—but it was so successful that by three o'clock the "pie" was consumed. At this stall were the nightdress and other articles that the police force and every one who frequents the Magistracy have been competing for. Mrs. T. H. King was in charge, assisted by Mrs. Burlingham, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Garrod and Mrs. Boulger. Mrs. Gerrard and Miss Angus served the bran pie while it lasted and then transferred their energies elsewhere.

ROWLOON STALL.

The Rowloon contingent crossed the harbour with a valuable freight and, though a little under the shadow of the military, they did good business. Next Saturday, by the way, Rowloon has its own demonstration on behalf of the M.C.C. and other objects at Chater Bungalow. The stall was in charge of Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Joseph, Mrs. Shafstain and Mrs. and Miss Davidson.

THE SCHOOLS' STALLS.

We shall really have to condense, with so much still to tell. Miss Clark and the staff and girls of Belifios had some very beautiful work to show; it was evident that the rising generation of Chinese, by whom much of the work was done, have not lost their native skill with the needle while absorbing Western education. St. Stephen's had a large stall and a large staff of students and teachers directed by Miss Middleton Smith, Miss Hazeland, Mrs. Cavaller and Miss Atkins. A Christmas tree was a great attraction at this stall. Miss Woo, who with the help of Miss Kowall, directed the St. Paul's Girls' School stall, had great success with a dollar stall on the principle of "try your luck." In return for the dollar one might get an article worth anything from 25 cents to \$25. The large number of pupils who helped were costumes made for the last prize-giving.

THE GREAT GOLD FISHERY.

Under the aegis of the military contingent was the gold fish pond and the little creatures were worth their weight in gold to the fund. One did not fish for them with rod and line but threw a ping-pong ball into the glass globe. If successful one became possessor of the fish. One persistent but unlucky pitcher paid \$7 for throws before he got his fish. We have no space to quote from an amusing pamphlet on gold fish that was on sale, at a good profit, we believe. Lieut. Colonel Nicholson had charge of the fishery; with him were the Misses Kirkpatrick, the Misses Bowen, Miss Deacombe, Major Hickling, Major Bagnall and Major Young.

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

There was a Punch and Judy show run by three desperate-looking characters, whose make-up was most professional. On a close inspection they appeared to be the Hon. Mr. H. V. Bird, Mr. R. Sutherland and Mr. Sayer. Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Roffey were givers for the notice and told fortunes in a tent. Members of the Navy were in charge of a lucky well and a chute which were great attractions to the young people. Mrs. Knight performed a very necessary office; she had a parcels stall and took charge of purchases until the end of the day.

THE TEA STALL.

By this time, as the sympathetic reader will easily imagine, we were ready for tea, which brings us, naturally, to the subject of the tea stall. Mrs. Richard Hancock was in principal charge—helped by Mrs. Harston and Miss Wallace—and we received not only tea but all the particulars we wanted plainly typewritten. The scene was a delightful and animated one and the large staff of workers coped with a tremendous rush of business with the utmost sang froid. The tea-making was conducted by Miss Wallace and Miss Sloan, assisted by Miss Digby, Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Davies, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Gilling, Mrs. Brotherton-Harker and Mrs. Beaupaire. The cake stands were in charge of Mrs. Denison, assisted by Miss Shenton, Miss Hawker and of Mrs. Grimble, assisted by Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Airey and Mrs. Nisbet.

The ice-cream stand was conducted by Mrs. Taggart, assisted by Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Geare and Mrs. Robinson. Mrs. Harrington sold beautiful roses kindly given by Mr. R. A. Nicholson. Major Cassel and Mrs. T. E. Pearce also kindly sent flowers.

Tea was served under the supervision of Mrs. Harston and Mrs. Richard Hancock, in two shifts, the following ladies acting as waitresses:—
First Shift.—Mrs. Archer, Miss Cupplidge, Mrs. G. N. Humphreys, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. Marshall, Wood, Miss Gittins, Miss Newsholme, Mrs. Quaries van Ufford, Miss Quaries van Ufford, Miss D. Ellis, Miss P. Ellis, Miss Huxley, Miss Stobart, Miss Stubbs, Mrs. Stopford, Lady Stuart Taylor, Mrs. Tinson, Miss Edkins, Mrs. T. Sutherland, Miss Macdonald, Miss Betty Ram, Mrs. Sayer, Miss Fothergill, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs. Holt, Miss Hodgson, Mrs. C. H. P. Hay, Mrs. Alfred Humphreys and Miss Wood Ten.

Second Shift.—Mrs. Pfordten, Mrs. Brown, Miss Barnes, Miss B. Blair, Mrs. Bevington, Miss Carroll, Miss Denison, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. de Rome, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Greig, Miss Hastings, Mrs. Haslam, Miss Hazeland, Miss L. Hazeland, Miss Harston, Miss Irving, Miss Pugh, Mrs. Leask, Miss K. Phillips, Miss Robertson, Miss Drury, Madame Roden-fuser, Miss Matheson, Miss Morris, Mrs. Dalgety, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. McArthur and Mrs. R. B. Young.
Miss Inness, assisted by Mrs. Marsh, acted as cashier at the gate.

Mrs. Hancock also acknowledges help from Colonel Nicholson, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Army Service and Ordnance Corps, Mr. Taggart, Miss Clarke, Mr. Goodall, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. Rutledge, Messrs. Powell, Mr. Denkin, the P.W.D. and hosts of people unspecified who lent boys and coolies and sent such generous supplies of comestibles or donations.

THE CHILDREN'S CONCERT.

The next great event was the children's concert which took place in the ball-room and had to be given twice in order to accommodate all who wished to see it. Mrs. F. C. Hall had arranged this and written a little playlet for the children to perform. She was helped in training the children by Mrs. Grayburn and Miss Rose Edkins and Miss Betty Ram. A pretty "dance of the magpies" was the first item, and the costumes for this showed great originality. Those taking part were: The old cottage woman: Margaret Cameron, The Magpies: Fairlie Nicholson, Alison Nicholson, Honor Hancock, Rosemond Hancock, Jean Bird, Peggy Hornell and Theodora Cameron.

For "A Toy Shop Frolic" much skill had been devoted to the staging and costumes. The toys were all waxed by the fairies and had a frolic before the clock struck midnight when they went to sleep again. It was really a very pretty fancy and the children evidently entered into it heart and soul. Those who took part were:—
Girl Dolls:—Honor Hancock, Rosemond Hancock, Sheila Lang, Peggy Hornell, Joan Hornell, Theodora Cameron, Ruth McElderry and Jean Bird.

Fairies:—Rosemond Hancock, Pamela Dodwell and Betty Oliver.
French Waiters:—Cyril Bell and John Bell.
Dutch Dolls:—Michael Young and Anne Beddingfield.
Soldiers:—Jack Breakspear, Sandy Nott, Bruce Sutherland, Dick Shiner and Philip Stubbs.

Babes:—Nancy Hornell, Heather Kent, Judy Smith, Mary Smith and Daphne Oliver.
Goliwog:—Lewis MacDougall.

After the second performance Mr. E. R. Hallifax expressed the thanks of the League to Mrs. Hall and her helpers for the entertainment.

CONCLUSION.

Meanwhile, outside Major Wakefield, Capt. Benning, the Rev. G. T. Waldegrave and other gentlemen with "parade ground" voices were holding auctions to dispose of any goods remaining on the stalls. Mr. Dyer Bell, whose part in the proceedings was to collect the takings at frequent intervals, made his last round, and with the descent of darkness the bazaar came to an end. There are still a few matters that should be mentioned. N.C.O.'s look duty at the entrance gate and skillfully regulated the crowds in the grounds; boy scouts and girl guides helped in this. And we ought to say that a dog from the Dogs' Home was raffled and brought \$30 to the fund—on ten times his normal price. Praise is due to Mrs. Bird, Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Acworth and Miss M. Kirkpatrick for the artistic posters they prepared for exhibition at strategic points.

What is the total financial result of the Bazaar will be known in a day or two. Mr. Dyer Bell tells us he collected over \$5,000 in the first hour and a half so prospects are evidently good and there is every hope of beating last year's result which was \$10,000. If funds permit, it is intended to send a contribution to the Children's Hospital in London, in addition to the institutions whose names have already been published.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE (LOCAL) BRITISH LEGION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May we assume that "Ypres" is an honourable man? and that before troubling the four Hongkong papers with his episode (and enclosing his card) he laid his complaint, as an honourable man would do, before the Committee of the Legion and also ascertained the true state of affairs which made so many of us "Stonecutters Sentries?"

One is inclined to be with him in his desire for a friendly association of those he mentions, but in a place like Hongkong it cannot be done without dinners and dances, and we have these in abundance. Would it not be more practical if "Ypres" and his co-thinkers got together and studied to see how such an organisation, doomed on present lines to early extinction, could seek to continue the work of the Great War, which glib-tongued politicians told us was a war to end war and to rid us of the bugbear of the spirit of Prussianism—not merely in others but in ourselves?

We have been warned we are not out of the wood, that civilization is on the brink and may topple over.

We have heard this before and with so frequent reiteration that we have become sceptical about it. Yet it is true. "Friendly Association," which begins and ends in nothing but boisterous dinners and cabaret dances, is a mere device for killing time—and expending money.

"What did you think we should find?" said a shade.

"When Peace was made?"

"Christ," laughed the fleshless Jaws of his friend;

"I thought they'd be praying For worlds to mend."

"Shadows of dead men Stand by the wall. Watching the fun Of the Victory Ball. They do not reproach. Because they know, If they're forgotten, It's better so."

Yours, etc.,
NON LEGIONAIRE.
Hongkong, November 12th, 1921.

GOLF.

SHANGHAI CHAMPIONSHIP.

The qualifying round of the Shanghai Golf Club championship played at Kiangwan on Saturday, the 6th inst., resulted exceptionally in certain respects, for three or four of the leading golfers of the port failed to qualify, being beaten in score by longer handicappers.

The following eight qualified with scores as below:—

J. B. Ferrier	78	87	165
C. T. Beath	83	84	167
J. Dewar	85	82	171
W. J. Hawkins	88	88	179
K. L. Cumming	90	87	177
J. Withington	95	83	178
Q. W. Porter	88	94	179
R. J. Bowdman	80	90	179

The draw for the match play rounds is as follows:—
C. T. Beath v. J. Dewar.
R. J. Bowdman v. C. W. Porter.
J. Withington v. K. M. Cumming.
W. J. Hawkins v. J. B. Ferrier.

RESULT OF 3RD ROUND AND SEMI-FINAL IN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The third and semi-final rounds in the championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club were played off at Fanling yesterday. The results were:—

THIRD ROUND.
Crappell beat N. L. Smith, 3 up and 2.
Buckland beat Ireland, 4 up and 3.
A. B. Stewart beat de Rome, 6 up and 5.
R. M. Smith beat A. B. Purves, 2 up and 1.

SEMI-FINAL.
Buckland beat Crappell, 5 up and 4.
R. M. Smith beat Stewart 5 up and 4.

The final will be played off next Sunday, November 20th.

K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

A match was played between teams representing these two clubs yesterday on the King's Park links with the following result:—

Singles
Fourfours

U.S.R.C. K.C.C.
R. E. Lindall v. J. Stalker 1
J. W. Franks v. A. Leach 1
J. Hooper v. J. Jack 1
Capt. Clover v. H. Overy 1
Capt. Murray v. J. Hyde 1
Dr. Lyon Brown v. W. McKay 1
Major Lloyd v. P. Heathcote 1
D. W. Salter v. S. Gray 1
T. F. Caxton v. K. R. Macaskill 1
Dr. Smalley v. W. Y. Elson 1
Capt. Cordon v. C. W. M. Reynolds 1
Capt. Meredith v. G. W. Avenall 1
Lt. Taylor v. A. O. Bro n 1
Capt. Carter v. H. E. Stoneham 1
W. S. Brown v. H. E. Stevens 1
* B. C. H. Jan. v. J. McMurtrie 1

* Played in foursome only.
Result: K.C.C. 13, U.S.R.C. 10.

WEST END FASHIONS FOR EVENING WEAR



LINCOLN BENNETT'S HATS

IN ALL THE LATEST
SHAPES & SHADES

15.00 to 25.00



PATENT PUMPS AND LACE SHOES

MADE OF THE FINEST QUALITY
PATENT LEATHER

\$14 pair

PLEATED AND STIFF FRONTED
DRESS SHIRTS
MADE OF THE BEST
QUALITY LONGCLOTH 8.50 each

SILK SCARVES

IN SMART BLOCK STRIPES
WHITE AND
MIXTURES 10.50 to 20.00

BLACK SILK SOCKS

STOCKED IN THE BEST MAKES ONLY
3.00 3.25 4.25 & 4.75 pair

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NEW DANCE RECORDS

6139 THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ (ISLE OF GOLDEN DREAMS)	3383 TODDLE (BEELA BOOLA)
6144 ON MIAMI SHORE (IF YOU COULD CARE)	3379 SIAM SOO (MAKE BELIEVE)
3393 MAIZE (TWO SWEET LIPS)	3376 ANSWER (O-H-I-O)
3391 SWEETEN IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS (I SPOILED YOU)	3372 MY MAMMY (DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME)
	3388 PEBBLES (FANDANGO)

ANDERSON'S

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 3146
NEW STOCKS IN
WOOL UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY
JUST UNPACKED.

SOCKS
Smart new
designs and plain
colours in
CASIMERE and
WORSTED.

UNDERWEAR
All weights and
sizes in LLAMA
and CASHMERE
in
DRAWERS
VESTS

DRESSING GOWNS.
FLANNELS, TWEEDS, CLOVES, GLOVES, etc.
"JAGER" and "ELITE" SPECIALITIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG
MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF MEETING.

IN pursuance of Section 187 (2) of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1915, Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of CREDITORS in the above matter will be held at 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the Twelfth day of December, 1921, at twelve o'clock noon, at which the Liquidator will lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up during the preceding year.

M. FERNANDEZ,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1921. [1743]

BAZAAR AND FETE

in aid of the
MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE
AND KOWLOON BRITISH SCHOOL
"GAMES FUND"

will be held in the grounds at
CREATER BUNGALOWS KOWLOON
on SATURDAY, 19th November
commencing at 1.30 p.m.

Under the patronage of LADY STUBBS.
Work Stall, Sweet Stall, Braai Tub, Shooting
the Obute, Aunt Sallies, Coconut Shies, Boxing,
Rifle Range, Trying the Strength, Fortune
Teller, Refreshments, Entertainments, etc. etc.
A play entitled "The FAIRY CHAIN" will be
performed by the pupils of the School.
Entrance: Adults 25 Cents.
Children 20 Cents. [1744]

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL BRANCH.
PROGRAMME OF
CONCERT

to be held in the CATHEDRAL HALL on
TUESDAY, November 16th at 9.15 p.m.

1. Part Song— "Sweet & Low" Barnby
Messrs. MURPHY, MIDDLETON, HATWOOD
& BENT.
2. Piano-forte (a) "Meditation" Tchaikovsky
(b) "Felanaisie" in A Major Chopin
MR. HARRY OEE.
(Well-known Pianist and Composer.)
3. Song (a) "Oh! That we were
maying" Morris
(b) "La Premiere" Webber,
Miss TINSON
4. Monologue "Oh Memory" Barnaby
Williams
5. Violin (a) "Ritornello" Barracosa
(b) "Tempo di Minuetto" Paganini
Kreidler

MR. DANIEL ONDERWIGZER.
(Baritone of the Royal Opera in Amsterdam)
3. Humorous Song Selected
MR. V. LABURN

10. Song Selected
MR. T. G. PATTERSON

11. Imitations Selected
MR. J. S. PEARSON

12. Part Song— "Oh, who will o'er the downs
so free" Perrelli
Messrs. MURPHY, MIDDLETON, HATWOOD
and BENT. [1745]

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND (KOWLOON)

A SALE OF WORK

IN
THE HELENA MAY INSTITUTE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1921.

From 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M.

THE Articles for Sale are all Hand Knitted,
and of a useful kind, consisting of Ladies',
Wool Sports Coats, and Jumpers in various
colours and designs; Men's Tennis Coats, Socks
and Waist Coats; Babies' Bonnets "Bootees",
Socks, Undervests, Gaiters, Coats, etc., etc.
Sale will be opened at 10 A.M.

LADY STUBBS

Chairman—Rev. THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA. [1735]



SALE OF OLD ARMY CLOTHING.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of
all old Army Clothing for the period
ending 31st March, 1922.

Forms of tender will be issued on application
to the Chief Ordnance Officer, R.A.O.C. Depot,
Samples of Clothing to be sold will be on view
at the R.A.O.C. Depot, Queen's Road East, and
tenders must reach the Ordnance Office at the
above address not later than 12 noon on 15th
November, 1921. [1669]

INTIMATIONS

LOST OR STOLEN.

THE Public are hereby warned not to buy
or negotiate DEPOSIT RECEIPT, No.
177 issued on 16th October, 1921, by the Canton
Branch of the DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK,
Berlin, for Marks 50,000. The Deposit Receipt
has either been LOST or STOLEN. [1715]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned will sell by Public Auc-
tion on MONDAY, TUESDAY and
WEDNESDAY, 14th, 15th and 16th, Novem-
ber, 1921, commencing each day at 11 A.M.
(with a fifteen minute interval from 12.30 to 2.30 P.M.)
at Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Cen-
tral, the premises of
Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR
(The Oldest Cloth Store in Hongkong)
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK

JAPANESE AND CHINESE ART GOODS
Ancient and Modern
Consisting of—
Ivoryware, Silverware, Bronze, Lacquerware,
Cloisonnes, Porcelains, Woodcarvings, Embroi-
deries and Furniture, etc. etc.
A Unique Opportunity for Collectors.
On view now.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAKMERT BROS.
Auctioneers. [1739]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOMALI"

Arrived Hongkong on Nov. 10th, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID

ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon
where each consignment will be sorted out
Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained
as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
8 hours before arrival of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD
& DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thurs-
days.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the Steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.
No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11th, 1921. [1740]

S.S. "AMAZONE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSHIL-
LES in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at their risk, into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underigned. Goods remaining undelivered after
the 15th Nov., at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 19th Nov., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on WEDNESDAY,
the 16th Nov., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENFUSEL,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, November 10th, 1921. [1737]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Steamship "WRAY CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed

that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before 9th Inst.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 15th Inst., will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underigned on or before the
25th Inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 15th Inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1921. [1730]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile

Marine and H.M. Navy.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room,
Officers' Room, O.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant

Concert Hall, Church,
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories

Motor Launch "Daywing"

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
Messrs. OK. KA, LM. LN, LR. LT, LU,
LW, MA, MR. MZ, NB, NP, A

TO LET—No 4 Connaught Road, 8 ROOMS.
Parlour, Kitchen, Toilet and out-houses.
Possession November 31st. Apply to—Ho
Kee Bony, Mercury Garage Co., 51, Des Voeux
Road C, Tel 1345. [140]

FOR SALE—VIOLIN, PRESSENDA
MODEL by Hill, London. Certified
eighty years old. With bow and air-tight case.
—\$400. Apply. Box N. Q. c/o, Daily Press, 141

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-

TION CO., LTD. [1746]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near
Cosmopolis Dock. Large open com-
pound in front suitable for the storage of
Metal, Lumber, Iron, etc. Marine Lot;
approach either from land or water side.
For particulars apply to—

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1734]

TO LET

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road

Central to be let.

For particulars apply to—

HANK OF CHINA. [1632]

WANTED

HIGH-CLASS West-End Woollen Mar-
chandise require REPRESENTATIVES
in the following countries—China, India and
Japan. Reply giving full particulars to
"WOOLLENS" c/o Chas. TAYLOR & Co., 20,
Fleet Street, E.C. 4, London, England. [1738]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Bookselling
Stationery and Printing Business in
Shanghai. Previous experience in salesmanship
necessary.
Apply—
Box 13
B. P. O. Shanghai. [1739]

WE HAVE

Great Varieties of used and

unused

POSTAGE STAMPS

Single, Set, Packet, Bags,

and

On Approval Books

FOR COLLECTIONS

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Post Cards,

Seeds, Toys, etc.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P. O. 620. [164]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

BUTTER

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1921.

"DAIRY" \$1.25 per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" \$1.15

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO., LTD. [1738]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguiar Street, Telephone No. 2932.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

THURSDAYS—

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—

EXCELLENT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

INTIMATION

GLIMPSES

OF CHINA.

A series of Vandyck Photo-

gravures illustrating Chinese

life and surroundings.

A suitable present to send

Home for Christmas.

A S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE 273. 18

BIRTH.

CARVALHO—At the St. Paul's Hospital, on

November 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. A.

CARVALHO, a daughter. [1742]

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—Came—At Shanghai, on Novem-

ber 5th, WILLIE JAMES WALKER, of

Brooklyn, London, to MARIE FRANCES

CAMP, of Putney, London.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1921.

CANTON GOVERNMENT AND

THE TREATIES.

Is a further letter, published in our

issue of Saturday, Mr. EUGENE CHEN

commences with the statement that

China, as a sovereign State, has always

possessed a right to impose whatever

taxes she chose on imported goods, and

he proceeds to say that, although her

general right so to tax imported goods

was restricted by Treaty, no restrictions

whatsoever were placed on her right to

impose a Consumption Tax on goods

imported or otherwise; and he challenges

us to cite chapter and verse of any Treaty

which does so restrict that right. In

other words, he contends that, inasmuch

as the only taxation on imported foreign

goods specifically dealt with in the

Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin is the

Customs Tariff on importation, (and the

ad valorem duty payable on transit,

should merchandise be sent into the

interior), therefore, China still possesses

a right to render the Treaties utterly

negatory in this respect by imposing

whatever further taxes she pleases on

such merchandise at its destination and

immediately after its importation. Now,

as we pointed out in a previous Article,

such a construction of the Treaties would

lead to a gross absurdity, and it is a

well-known rule of construction of

Statutes, which is equally applicable to

Treaties, that they cannot be so construed

as to lead to an absurdity when a

construction can be given to them which

is not only reasonable but carries out

the obvious intent of those who framed

them. It is manifest that such a con-

struction as is contended for by Mr.

EUGENE CHEN would lead to an absurdity

and render the Treaties altogether use-
less to foreign merchants, if, while the
latter are permitted to import mer-
chandise free from all taxation except
Customs duties, they should be prevented
from afterwards freely dealing with such
merchandise by reason of the fact that
purchasers thereof could be compelled to
pay further, and possibly prohibitive,
taxes. Mr. EUGENE CHEN somewhat
naively suggests that "even skilled diplo-
mats" were "trapped" when they
undertook to cause it to be expressly pro-
vided by the Treaties that no further
taxation should be levied on foreign
imported merchandise after its arrival at
the place of destination; but the fact is
that no such express provision
was necessary, the intent of the parties
being obvious. Therefore the only reason-
able construction which can be placed
on the Treaties is one which carries
out that intent. The very fact that
it has now been suggested on behalf
of the Canton Government that diplo-
mats were so "trapped" shows the trend
of thought of the members of that Gov-
ernment, and that their intention is to
take advantage of anything which ap-
pears to them might enable them to dis-
regard the Treaty obligations of China
as hitherto understood, and, in fact, as
acted upon by the Central Government
at Peking. And yet they ask that their
Government should be recognized by the
Powers!

The fire at West Point which attracted

attention from the harbour, last night,

was a grass fire near Jubilee Road.

A Bazaar and Fete in aid of the

Ministering Children's League and the

Kowloon British School Games Fund is

announced for Saturday next to be held

in the grounds of Chater Bungalow,

Kowloon.

The St. John's Cathedral Branch of

the Church of England Men's Society

announces a very attractive concert in the

Cathedral Hall for to-morrow night.

The programme will be found among to-
day's advertisements.

Three Chinese were charged before Mr.

R. E. Lindsell, on Saturday, with having

three revolvers and 18 rounds of ammu-
nition in their possession, without per-
mission from the Captain Superintendent of
the Police. Inspector Watt stated that
the discovery was made at No. 8, Stanley
Street and was granted one week's re-
mand.

In a letter to the Observer, Mr. M. M.

Johnson says: "It is only too true that
the general idea is that the Pekingese is
a delicate lap dog, though fortunately
this misconception obtains more among
onlookers than owners of these provoca-
tive and curious creatures. On their be-
half he points out one all-important, but
essential, weakness—their glorious eyes.
The Chinese fondness for breeding freaks
is well-known. The Chinese are respon-
sible for a

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

AMERICA'S NAVAL LIMITATION PLAN OUTLINED.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT HARDING.

WASHINGTON, November 12th.

The Conference opened at 10/30 this morning with a prayer by President Harding's pastor, the Rev. Mr. Abernethy who prayed that untold blessings might descend upon the world as the result of this auspicious day. President Harding then spoke. His opening declaration that the conference would significantly influence the world was cheered. There was a similar demonstration when President Harding asked how civilization could justify the destruction caused in the great war, while the audience rose to its feet and applauded the assertion in his peroration that "our hundred million frankly want less armament and more peace."

The Conference Hall was resplendent in colour. There were military and naval attaches in full uniform; the galleries were crowded with a distinguished assemblage of military, naval and governmental leaders from all parts of the world. The actual participants in the Conference were conventional diplomatic attire. When President Harding departed Mr. Hughes announced that French and English would be the official languages of the Conference. Mr. Briand replied thanking him and then Mr. Balfour nominated Mr. Hughes for the Chairmanship, saying "The President Harding has given the Conference a word and motto, simplicity, honesty and honour, and adding that the nation which offered the Conference hospitality was entitled to provide the chairman."

President Harding in his inaugural speech said the conclusions of the Conference would significantly influence the fortunes of the world. It was an earnest of the awakened conscience of the Twentieth Century. Civilization's call came not from the United States alone, but from a war-weary world thirsting for better relationships. All thoughtful people desired to see war outlawed. "The United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbour no fears and have no sordid ends. We suspect no enemy, contemplate or approach no conquest, are content with what we have. We seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer and nobler thing which no nation can do alone. No pride need be humbled, no nationality submerged, but I would have emergence of minds committing us all to less preparation for war and more enjoyment of fortunate peace. If the finer sentiments were not urging, the cold hard facts of excessive cost and the eloquence of economics would urge a reduction of armaments. I welcome you not alone in goodwill and high purpose, but with high faith. We are met for the service of mankind and I hope for an understanding which will emphasize the guarantees of peace and for commitments to less burdens and a better order which will tranquilize the world."

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Balfour nominated Mr. Hughes (U.S. Secretary of State) as chairman of the Conference.

NAVAL LIMITATION PLAN.

Mr. Hughes as Head of the American Delegation outlined naval limitation and a plan for a naval shipbuilding holiday, involving the abandonment of all building programmes and the scrapping of older ships than the present navies.

THE PLAN OUTLINED.

Mr. Hughes laid down four general principles: Firstly, the abandonment of all capital ships on the building programme, actual or projected; Secondly, the scrapping of certain older ships; Thirdly, that, generally speaking, regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the Powers concerned; Fourthly, that capital ship tonnage should be used as the measurement of the strength of navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft prescribed.

WHOLESALE SCRAPPING.

Mr. Hughes said that under this proposal Great Britain would cease the construction of four new ships of the Hood type and scrap all her second and her first line battleships to the George V. class.

Japan would abandon her plans for two battleships and four battle-cruisers not yet laid down. She would scrap three capital ships and four battle-cruisers building and all ten Dreadnoughts in the second line.

The United States would scrap fifteen battleships, six now building and fifteen older battleships.

A REPLACEMENT PROPOSAL.

As a replacement programme, Mr. Hughes proposed that no more capital ships be laid down during the next decade, and that the maximum of replacement tonnage be fixed, providing even for half a million tons each for the United States and Great Britain and three hundred thousand for Japan. A proviso would be included permitting the replacement of twenty-year-old capital ships and prohibiting the construction of any ship built in replacement with a tonnage exceeding thirty-five thousand.

Additional particulars of the extent of Mr. Hughes's naval plan outlined to the Conference are gathered from the statement that this provides for the immediate destruction of sixty-six capital fighting ships, aggregating 1,375,000 tons, within three months after the agreement. The naval establishment of Great Britain will consist of twenty-two ships of the United States eighteen and of Japan ten. The total tonnage of each of the Powers in cruisers, battle leaders and destroyers would be, Great Britain and the United States, each 450,000 tons and Japan 270,000 tons.

RESTRICTED TO PRINCIPAL POWERS.

In the course of his address Mr. Hughes explained that the Conference was restricted to the principal Powers because they mainly control the armament of the world and were able to limit it. It was recognized, however, that other Powers were interested in the Far East, hence the invitation to Belgium, China, the Netherlands and Portugal.

He declared that the inclusion in the proposal to discuss Pacific and Far Eastern questions was not in order to embarrass the agreement for limitation of armaments but to support the understanding by an endeavour to reach a common understanding as regards the principles and policies to be followed in the Far East and thus greatly to diminish, if possible, wholly to remove discernible sources of controversy.

THE SUBMARINE TOTAL.

The British and United States submarine total would each be 90,000 tons and Japan 40,000 tons. The total aeroplane carriers allowed to Great Britain and the United States would be 50,000 tons and to Japan 48,000. No Government whose whole present tonnage exceeds the prescribed limit would be required to scrap the excess until replacements were begun. Cruisers seventeen years old would be replaced by new constructions. Similarly destroyers, battle leaders and submarines would be replaced when twelve years old and aeroplane carriers when twenty. The limitation of aeroplane construction is not detailed but it is declared that regulations must be provided to govern the conversion of merchant craft for war purposes. Existing unarmoured surface craft under five thousand tonnage is exempted from the terms of the agreement and all auxiliary surface craft whose keels are already laid would be completed.

CAPITAL SHIPS.

Each party to the agreement would undertake to inform the others regarding all details of construction and replacement. Should the United States plan be adopted the United States capital ships consist of the Maryland, California, Tennessee, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, New York, Arkansas, Wyoming, Utah, Florida, North Dakota and Delaware aggregating 500,650 tons. The British capital ships would be the Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Resolution, Ramillies, Revenge, Queen Elizabeth, Warspite, Valiant, Barham, Malaya, Bonbow, Emperor of India, Iron Duke, Marlborough, Erin, King George the V, Centurion, Ajax, Hood, Renown, Repulse and Tiger aggregating 804,450 tons and Japan's capital ships would be the Nagato, Hongo, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso, Settsu, Kirishima, Haruna, Hiei, and Kongo, aggregating 299,700 tons.

THE EX-KAISER'S THREAT.

Mr. Hughes recalled the ex-Kaiser's threat to decline to participate in a proposed disarmament conference when it was suggested by Mr. Elihu Root sixteen years ago. Mr. Hughes showed that the proposals as they affected the United States, would mean the scrapping of six battle-cruisers and seven battleships on the ways and two battleships launched. The total tonnage of the new capital ships when completed would be 618,000 tons and the total tonnage of older battleships which would be scrapped, up to but not including the Delaware and North Dakota, would exceed a quarter of a million of tonnage. It was proposed that Great Britain should discontinue the construction of four ships of the Hood type, displacing 17,000 tons and with nineteen other capital ships scrappable her total tonnage reduction would be 583,000 tons. It was proposed that Japan should abandon the programme of ships laid down including eight battleships and four cruisers. This would not involve the stoppage of construction as they were not yet begun.

Secondly, Japan would scrap the capital ships Mutsu, which was launched, and the Tosa and Kago which were under construction, also the battleships Amagi and Akagi under construction, Atago and Terakura not yet laid down. The total scrappable under this provision would be seven and the total tonnage of these new capital ships, if completed, would be 280,100 tons.

Thirdly, Japan would scrap all pre-dreadnoughts and battleships of the second line, including ships to be scrapped under the Settsu that is scrapping ten old ships of a total tonnage of 159,525.

A PROFOUND IMPRESSION.

Mr. Balfour described Mr. Hughes's statement, which created a profound impression, as a "bold and statesmanlike utterance pregnant with infinite possibilities." He is very hopeful of satisfactory results. Admiral Beatty and British naval experts have met to consider Mr. Hughes's proposals.

DRASTIC AND FAR REACHING.

All the delegates regard Mr. Hughes's proposals as more drastic and far more severe than were expected. Nevertheless it seems that there is a general unanimity of opinion that the proposals, even if finally modified, will form a splendid basis for discussion. The delegates approve of Mr. Hughes's idea of stating forthwith the maximum reductions contemplated. The members of the British naval mission are very surprised at the far reaching nature of the memorandum and the preciseness of the details.

M. Briand declared, "It is an excellent beginning. Mr. Hughes has immediately closed with realities and has laid down a straightforward proposal." Signor Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, welcomed the clear and courageous statement and paid a tribute to American sincerity in laying all her cards on the table.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. Mr. John W. Garrett, ex-United States Minister to The Hague, has been chosen as general secretary to the Disarmament Conference.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

LONDON, November 12th. After the election of officers two committees will be appointed, namely, an Armaments Committee, on which the representatives of the five Great Powers will sit and the other on the Far East, on which the other nations at the Conference will be represented. The Conference will then adjourn till November 15th to enable the committees to reconcile any conflict of opinion regarding the scope of the Conference.

AMERICA'S PLANS REGARDING CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, November 12th. On the eve of the Conference the speculation in Washington included the following:—The American plan for China is said to leave Japan possession of territory in Manchuria, but not in Sakhalin. A zone of influence will be granted to Japan in Mongolia. The "open door" for China will be proposed and the suppression of all zones of influence the arrangements being made for the improvement of Chinese railways by American capital.

The non-continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is also covered by the American plans.

Maintaining the delegates of other nations preserve complete silence about the views they are likely to advance, awaiting the submission of a definite suggestion by America and an indication of what line of discussion will be followed.

China's attitude is arousing much curiosity, especially among the Japanese at Washington, who think it likely in view of the internal disturbances in China, that her delegates will take up a strong attitude as the best means of uniting opinions among the different factions. There is an impression, however, that Japan is not inclined to go too far, and that the Conference will see extended discussions between these two countries.

WARNING AGAINST "EXAGGERATED ANTICIPATIONS."

LATER. Washington Conference is rather than confident expectation is the keynote of the sentiments expressed by today's leader writers. Civilization, they believe, is at the crossroads, but satisfaction is extracted from the fact that the great military autocracies of recent times are at ruin. While the voice of democracy will rule at Washington, a warning is issued against exaggerated anticipations of what the Conference is likely to be able to accomplish in view of the vast practical issues of the most varied and embarrassing character, demanding attention.

OFFICIAL JAPANESE STATEMENT.

A Japanese official statement to-day says: "Japan approaches the Conference confident that it will succeed and that a sure foundation will be laid for an international agreement which will make the limitation of armaments a simple matter. Japan, in common with other countries, demands relief from the burden of armaments which is threatening to strangle her industrial development. The Japanese delegation is therefore prepared to join the other nations in any just policy that may remove misunderstanding and in any programme for the limitation of arms that assures our national security. We are sure of our position and ready to let it speak for itself. We want the world to learn our position from the Conference itself and to form its own judgment."

THE BRITISH STATEMENT.

The British Delegation in a statement says: "The stately and impressive symbolism of America's mourning for her sons and daughters dead in the cause of liberty has deeply moved the hearts of their British comrades. They regard it as a worthy prelude to the labours of the Conference to which the British Empire delegation, representing all parts of the British Empire, look forward in the happy conditions into which the war plunged it, and of making the peace secured at so great a cost the inalienable heritage of mankind."

FRENCH DELEGATES SATISFIED.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. M. Briand and M. Viviani called by appointment at the residence of Senator Lodge and conferred for an hour concerning the Conference. Both later expressed satisfaction at the result. M. Viviani said the business of the Conference would be finished quickly, adding that the main business will conclude by December 15th, at which the details must be worked out by experts later. M. Briand said he entered the Conference earnestly desirous to reach a common understanding that will give the world peace of mind instead of the fear of war. He saw no reason why they should not negotiate a few weeks after defining how the interests of one became the interests of all.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

PARIS, November 12th. The Havas correspondent at Washington says the position of the British delegation appears to be very delicate. It seems probable that Great Britain will declare herself the friend of America but the ally of Japan. If certain American circles ever planned to prevent a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance this hope can never be realised, but there is a tendency in influential British quarters to restrict the scope of the Alliance by defining clearly the circumstances in which it might be exercised.

The correspondent asserts that the American delegation intends to submit to the conference a plan for naval disarmament which will include a special Anglo-Japanese-American Convention pledging the parties not to undertake any naval construction during a given period except to replace obsolete ships and also undertaking that Japan and the United States will not fortify their respective Pacific territories.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. A prayer by a Baptist Minister will open to-morrow's inaugural session of the Disarmament Conference, which will be held in the Continental Memorial Hall of "the daughter of the American Revolution." The delegates of the five principal Powers will sit in alphabetical precedence at the green-baize table, of over a hundred feet long, with President Harding in the centre. Hedges between the American delegates on the right will come the British (including the Dominion representatives), with the French on the left. The Italians will follow the Americans; then the Japanese. The remainder of the delegates will be accommodated at smaller tables adjoining the larger one. The whole will be flanked by rows of chairs for the experts.

President Harding will open the proceedings with an address of welcome, after which officers will be elected. President Harding retiring in favour of Mr. Hughes (the U.S. Secretary of State).

PRESIDENT HARDING'S POLICY.

PARIS, November 12th. Havas Special correspondent at the Washington Conference states that President Harding's policy in arriving at the limit of armaments will take into account the dependence of Britain on the rest of the world for supplies of raw materials and food. In regard to France, the tripartite agreement cannot be revived, but America will be able at the right moment to apply moral pressure upon Germany. The correspondent concludes that the Conference does not encourage the hopes of the extreme pacifists.

NEW YORK, November 12th. The executive of the World's Sunday School Association, claiming to represent thirty million people, has sent a message to the disarmament delegates urging the limitation of armaments, even if complete disarmament is unattainable immediately.

LATEST CABLES.

THOUSANDS ARRESTED IN RUSSIA.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE FOREIGN COMMISSARY.

RUSSIA, November 12th. A message from Moscow says that a member of the Menshevik or Socialist Revolutionary Party attempted to assassinate Tchitcherine, the Foreign Commissary in the latter's reception from on November 14th, firing two shots and missing. The assailant was arrested and declared that he acted under the orders of his party. Within two hours three thousand Mensheviks were arrested. Mass house searches were carried on November 5th and 6th in Moscow and elsewhere, resulting in further wholesale arrests of Mensheviks and also of the Communist leaders, Lunacharski and Sklianski and many Bolsheviks on unknown charges.

Great dissension exists in Soviet Government circles. The message adds that Tchitcherine on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the communist revolution held an official reception at his residence. A British agent was among those present.

REMEMBRANCE DAY.

MOST IMPRESSIVE SCENE IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 12th. Impressive scenes marked Remembrance Day as the Armistice anniversary is now called. The people wore poppies which were the emblem of the occasion. The two minutes' silence was observed very reverentially and rigorously. There was an enormous gathering at the Cenotaph where numerous wreaths were deposited by the Royal Family, also by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Cabinet. After the period of silence had elapsed the assembly sang the hymn "O God our Help in ages past," followed by the National Anthem. The famous flag of Ypres resting on the Unknown Warrior's tomb in the Abbey was dedicated by the Dean of Westminster with solemn pomp.

NOBEL SCIENCE PRIZES.

FRENCH WRITERS HONOURED.

PARIS, November 12th. The noted French novelist, Anatole France, has been awarded the Nobel Prize for 1921. The Turkish Parliament has decided to bestow on another French writer, Pierre Loti, honorary Turkish citizenship. Loti has written a number of books pertaining to Eastern life, notably "Japan" and "Madame de Sade," and is an admirer of Islamic institutions.

BELGIAN ECONOMIC MISSION.

SEARCH FOR NEW COMMERCIAL OUTLETS.

BRUSSELS, November 12th. A Belgian Economic Mission, initiated by the Government, is starting for South America and Central America in a few days to discover new commercial outlets.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

TOUCHING POPULAR TRIBUTE TO MR. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. Mr. Wilson was the object of a touching popular tribute at the conclusion of the ceremonies in connection with the Unknown Warrior. There was a great non-partisan demonstration before the residence of Mr. Wilson who came out and received a committee, the chairman of which said: "We congratulate you, a wounded soldier of the world war, on regaining your health. Your work shall not die." Mr. Wilson movingly replied, speaking for the first time since his illness. The national song was taken up. Mr. Wilson threw a kiss to the crowd and Mrs. Wilson wept.

EARLIER CABLES.

INTERMENT IN ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

WASHINGTON, November 12th. America's Unknown Soldier was buried to-day at Arlington National Cemetery with the highest military honours, President Harding, members of the Cabinet, and many foreign representatives following the coffin on foot. Ex-President Wilson followed as part of the way in a carriage. The route was lined with dense silent throngs. Marshal Foch, General Diaz, Admiral Joffre, and Admiral Beatty, who awaited the cortege at the cemetery, rose to attention as the cortege entered, and after an eloquent address by President Harding laid on the coffin the medals conferred by the respective Governments.

LATEST CABLES.

COLLAPSE OF THE MARK. DOES THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT WANT BANKRUPTCY?

PARIS, November 12th. Gold ingots, of a value of nearly a million sterling, par. were discovered concealed on a locomotive about to cross the Danish frontier from Germany. There is a financial predicament notwithstanding that the German Government recently authorized the importation of large quantities of Swiss laces and Italian wines. Both facts give substance to the popular belief that the German Government is organizing its own bankruptcy in order to escape its liabilities.

EARLIER CABLES.

DR. WIRTH'S ASSURANCE TO REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

BERLIN, November 12th. The wildest of baseless rumours are circulating in connection with the arrival of the Reparations Commission, whom Dr. Wirth received this morning. In a brief statement reviewing the financial and economic position Dr. Wirth denied that the German Government is purposely promoting the collapse of the mark.

THE REICHSBANK'S RETURN.

LONDON, November 12th. German marks on London fluctuated between 1,180 and 1,080, closing at 1,100. The week's return for the Reichsbank discloses a note circulation of £2,610,000,000, an increase in the week of £1,083,000,000. The increase since the beginning of June amounts to £2,770,000,000.

STOKERS AND TRIMMERS.

LABOUR CONFERENCE AND AN AGE LIMIT.

GENEVA, November 12th. The Labour Conference has adopted the draft convention fixing the minimum age for stokers and trimmers on ships at eighteen. [A message of the 2nd inst. stated:—The Commission dealing with maritime questions at the International Labour Conference at Geneva has recommended eighteen as the minimum age for maritime stokers and trimmers, excepting in the case of Japan and India, where a minimum of sixteen has been fixed, subject to a certificate of physique and the employment being confined to coastal traffic, and to regulation for employment after consultation between the most representative organisations of employers and workmen in those countries.]

"CITY OF RANGOON" FIRE.

SHIP AND CARGO SUFFER SEVERELY.

ARTWOP, November 12th. The fire on the City of Rangoon has been extinguished. The ship is badly damaged. The cargo, which has suffered severely from fire and water, will be unloaded.

THE IRISH CRISIS.

ULSTER SUGGESTS MEANS OF SECURING PEACE.

LONDON, November 12th. After discussion of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, which are understood to comprise an All-Ireland Parliament in which Ulster is asked to join, the Ulster Cabinet has replied to Mr. Lloyd George that a conference between Ulster and Britain is useless until suggestions involving certain fundamental principles which are at present impossible of attainment have been withdrawn, and suggesting other means of securing peace without infringing Ulster's rights.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FOURTH DAY'S RESULTS.

The Shanghai Race meeting was concluded on Saturday and the results of the day's meeting are given below. THE SUI-GRIFFINS HANICAR.—Distance one mile and a quarter. Mr. P. Hindes's Kobe.

Mr. J. Spunt's Last Call III. (Mr. Springfield) 1

Mr. Day's Daisyland (Mr. Burkhill) 2

Time: 2mins. 43.3-secs. Mr. Toeg's Wilson (Mr. Olsen) 3

THE AUTUMN HANDICAP.—Distance one mile and a quarter. Messrs. Potts & Haym's Fighting King (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Hellenic's Ajax (Mr. Moller) 2

Time: 2mins. 37.1-secs. Mr. Toeg's Wilson (Mr. Olsen) 3

THE GRIFFINS HANICAR.—Distance one mile and a quarter. Mr. F. S. Gibbins's Sandy Bay (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. William McBain's Larina (Name not stated) 2

Roseleaf, Jockey, Vida finished second and Misty light jockey Knoll finished third. Both disqualified. Time: 2mins. 48.4-secs.

THE GRAND NATIONAL STEEPCHASE.—Distance over Morris' water jump, twice round and in. Mr. Henry Morris's Petersfield (Mr. Morris) 1

Mr. Campox's Old Bill (Mr. Springfield) 2

Mr. Rik's Liability (Mr. Boyd) 3

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Distance one mile and a quarter. Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Hongkong Chief (Mr. Springfield) 1

Mr. Nugget's Pilgrim (Mr. Dallas) 2

Messrs. Potts & Haym's Allied King (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 2mins. 40.3-secs. THE MANOR STAKES.—Distance one mile and a quarter. Capt. Babson's Flensborg (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Ciro's Mistlight (Mr. Moller) 2

Mrs. Wm. McBain's Lymouth (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 2mins. 47.1-secs. THE NITRO-DISPERSEMENT CUP.—Distance five furlongs. Messrs. Potts & Haym's Mighty King (Mr. Hill) 1

Messrs. C. & H. White's Victoria (Mr. Brand) 2

Time: 1min. 13.4-secs. (Mr. Springfield) 3

THE GRIFFINS NITRO-DISPERSEMENT CUP.—Distance five furlongs. Mr. Robson's The Dark Bird (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. Liddell's Beachcroft (Mr. Liddell) 2

Mr. William McBain's Sarigoul (Mr. Sleep) 3

Time: 1min. 15.2-secs. THE MARCOS RACE.—Distance one mile and a quarter. Mr. Liddell's Carlington (No Jockey stated) 1

Mr. J. P. B. Eastwood's Bachelor Tax (No Jockey stated) 2

Mr. Mailin's Trylle II. (No Jockey stated) 3

Time: 2mins. 40-secs. THE LEADING JOCKEYS. The leading jockeys at the meeting are shown in the appended table. Of the ponies "Sandybay" has three wins to its credit for the meeting and "Christmas Gift" and Daisyland two each. *No. of times placed.

Jockeys. 1st. 2nd. 3rd. Total. Hill 13 3 3 19

Heard 8 4 0 10

Dallas 5 4 1 10

Springfield 4 1 1 6

Vida 0 2 2 4

Knoll 3 2 1 6

Pinkerton 1 3 1 5

Moller 0 3 3 6

*This list is compiled from the telegrams received by the Hongkong Jockey Club. In one or two telegrams the names of the winning jockeys were not given.

FISH AND TURTLES.

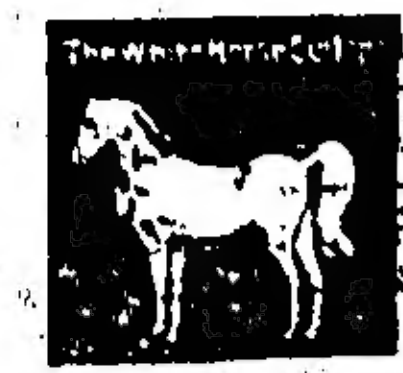
SMALL BOYS AGAIN IN COURT.

As a sequel to the theft of turtles from the market reported in the Hongkong Daily Press, on Thursday, 10th inst., three small boys were brought before Mr. B. E. Lindell, on Saturday, and charged with stealing 25 catties of fresh fish from the Western Market. One boy denied and the other two admitted the charge. Inspector Grant stated that early this morning the district watchman reported to him that he saw defendants at the Western Market entrance. One boy went inside, took the fish and passed it out to the other two. Inspector Grant said that the defendant who denied the charge had previously been in Court. It was only the other day that he was charged with stealing turtles. Mr. Lindell ordered all three boys to be whipped, the first defendant to have 12 strokes and the other two 8 strokes each. Later in the day the first defendant was again brought before Mr. Lindell and it was stated that the boy still had the scales of the previous whipping. The sentence was changed from 12 strokes to four weeks' hard labour.

FIRE ON U.S. SUBMARINE.

RACE FOR SHORE WITH FLAMES BELCHING.

LOS ANGELES, November 12th. The commander and six of the crew of the submarine L-6 were seriously burned or overcome with smoke and gas owing to a fire breaking out when the submarine was ten fathoms deep and fifteen miles off sea. The submarine immediately rose to the surface, and all the men able came on deck. The submarine raced for the shore with flames belching from the hatches. When they reached the shore sailors, with gas-masks, descended to the hold and took out the injured, who were sent to hospital.



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BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE. CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE. THE THREE DAYS' SESSION.

The annual conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong at Shanghai came to a conclusion on Saturday morning, November 5th, when before a full attendance of the delegates, distinguished guests and members of the public, Mr. W. B. Kennett, who had presided over the deliberations of the Conference in committee made a report on the work which had been done during the previous three days.

Following the transaction of a little business in committee, the Conference resolved itself into a full session, Mr. E. F. Mackay again presiding.

Mr. Kennett, in presenting his report said—
The discussions which have taken place have been interesting and instructive in every case, and if we do not succeed in getting all we have asked for in our Resolutions, we have at least had a full exchange of views and have acquired much information which will be of assistance to us in the future. It has been obvious that the movers of Resolutions have devoted great pains to the preparation of their respective subjects. The discussions throughout have shown the most earnest desire on the part of all present to arrive at an accurate expression of the best collective opinion.

I will ask you to let me take up a few minutes of your time in referring to some of the principal matters discussed.

First, the Conference in Committee has adopted a Constitution for the Associated Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong, which provides machinery for the conduct of its business and its financial affairs.

PROTECTION OF CHINESE.

We had a very interesting and instructive discussion as to Customs Tariff, Rule 1, and the consensus of opinion voiced by the large majority of those present at the discussion was to the effect that this Rule should be re-worded so as to remove the hardship which is sometimes worked by its present interpretation. The Conference in Committee has approved the views expressed by the Shanghai Chamber to His Majesty's Consul-General on the subject of Trade Marks and Copyright and the means of enforcing a law relating to Trade Marks and Copyright in China. A very important Resolution was passed with regard to foreign protection granted to Chinese in Shanghai and other Treaty Ports in China, calling attention to the great evil which exists by reason of the facility with which Chinese who seek to evade the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court in respect of liabilities which they have incurred, become naturalized or protected subjects of foreign countries. It was made clear in the discussion that this naturalization or protection is granted by certain Foreign Consulates without any residence by the Chinese citizen concerned in a foreign country, and even without his having any intention of going to reside there. So far as is known this matter has never been taken by appeal from the Consulate to the Minister of the Foreign State concerned, or by being challenged to the Mixed Court. It is suggested that one or both of these means of dealing with this great evil might be adopted. It is hardly conceivable that a Mixed Court, which is after all a Chinese Court, would allow China to be deprived of her citizens in this summary and irregular manner.

The Conference has passed Resolutions relating to the Produce and Stock Exchanges which have sprang up in Shanghai in such amazing numbers, and it is earnestly hoped that some means may be found to check this serious evil.

Mr. Clennell has read to us a paper obviously prepared with great labour and extensive personal knowledge on the problem of conserving the Yangtze River. That paper will form a most valuable addition to the records of the Association and will without doubt frequently be referred to by those in search of information in the future.

EDUCATION.
I should make special reference to the debate which took place yesterday afternoon in connection with the report prepared by a Committee presided over by Mr. Cooper on the subject of the education of Chinese on British lines. At that debate we were honoured by the presence of Sir William Brunyate, Dr. Lavington Hart, the Rev. Mr. Sparham, the Rev. Bernard Upward, and Dr. McGilivray, all of whom contributed to the debate, and Sir William Brunyate furnished us with a valuable Memorandum on the matter. We are greatly indebted to these distinguished educationalists for coming here to help us on this difficult question. The Conference has taken definite action to enable the funds, which have been accumulated to be made use of.

The Conference has also dealt with the Cable Service between different China ports, Finance Surveys, the Shanghai Mint, and other important matters.

CHINA'S CHAOTIC GOVERNMENT.
I will now ask your permission to make some reference to conditions arising out of the present lack of order, lack of good government, and lack of proper machinery for the administration of justice in China. I speak on this subject with very great diffidence, and I would not do so at all but for the fact that from this cause arise a large number of the problems which we have discussed during the past few days. I would like to preface what I have to say by pointing out that interests are in no way in opposition to or even divergent from the needs and interests of the Chinese people. I mean by the Chinese people the great mass of the population of this country, merchants, farmers and handicraftsmen, who suffer as much and even more than we do from the political, military, and administrative disorder, which endangers the lives and property of the Chinese and foreign inhabitants of China at the present time. Merchants do not care to intervene in political

matters if they can avoid it, but they, or all others, whether they be Chinese or foreign merchants, are the people most interested in good government, good order and proper administration of justice in China. The position of the merchant under bad government is very like that of the tenant beneath the barrow; he at least understands the discomfort of his position, and he can hardly be blamed if he sometimes gives expression to his views.

PEKING AND CANTON.
It is hardly necessary for me to describe the condition of disorder existing in China to-day. We are, unfortunately, all too familiar with it, but I will mention the extraordinary position brought about by the fact that there is one Government in Peking and another Government in Canton. The Peking Government is the only one recognized by the Foreign Legations. The Peking Government has no control at all over at least five provinces, where the influence of the Canton Government is predominant. The effect of that is with regard to difficulties and questions which arise between foreign merchants and Chinese Officials in those five provinces or more, the ordinary diplomatic channels through which communication should be made to the Chinese Officials are obstructed. The British Consuls in the provinces under the Canton Government do their utmost to assist British merchants, and I am personally aware of cases where they have given valuable and prompt advice and assistance, but the fact remains that the regular procedure for dealing with claims and complaints cannot be carried through, with the result that a large part of China is removed from the effective enforcement of the Treaties. Other provinces, such as Chekiang, although they do not adhere to the Canton Government, show no great respect for the Peking Government. The result is a general dislocation of the procedure which has been set up for facilitating the relations between foreign merchants and the Chinese Officials.

DR. TONG'S DESCRIPTION.
I will read to you an extract from an address issued by Dr. F. C. Tong to the Conference of Chinese Chambers of Commerce which was published in the North-China Daily News on October 27th. Dr. Tong says—
There is no Government in China. Theoretically there are two Governments, one ruling in the city of Peking and the other in the city of Canton, but actually there is no Government, since every official does as he pleases and every militarist takes what he pleases of the public revenue. A country cannot exist without some Government. There must be a machine to keep things in order. That machine with us is rusted and broken down and the entire people suffer. Even before the Revolution men were advocating methods for improving the State, but these men were generally either politicians or militarists, and the people were suspicious that they sought to gain control of the Government in their own interests. I cannot say that this was the aim of everybody, but it was so with most of the early reformers, whose work has thus far only resulted in national bankruptcy.

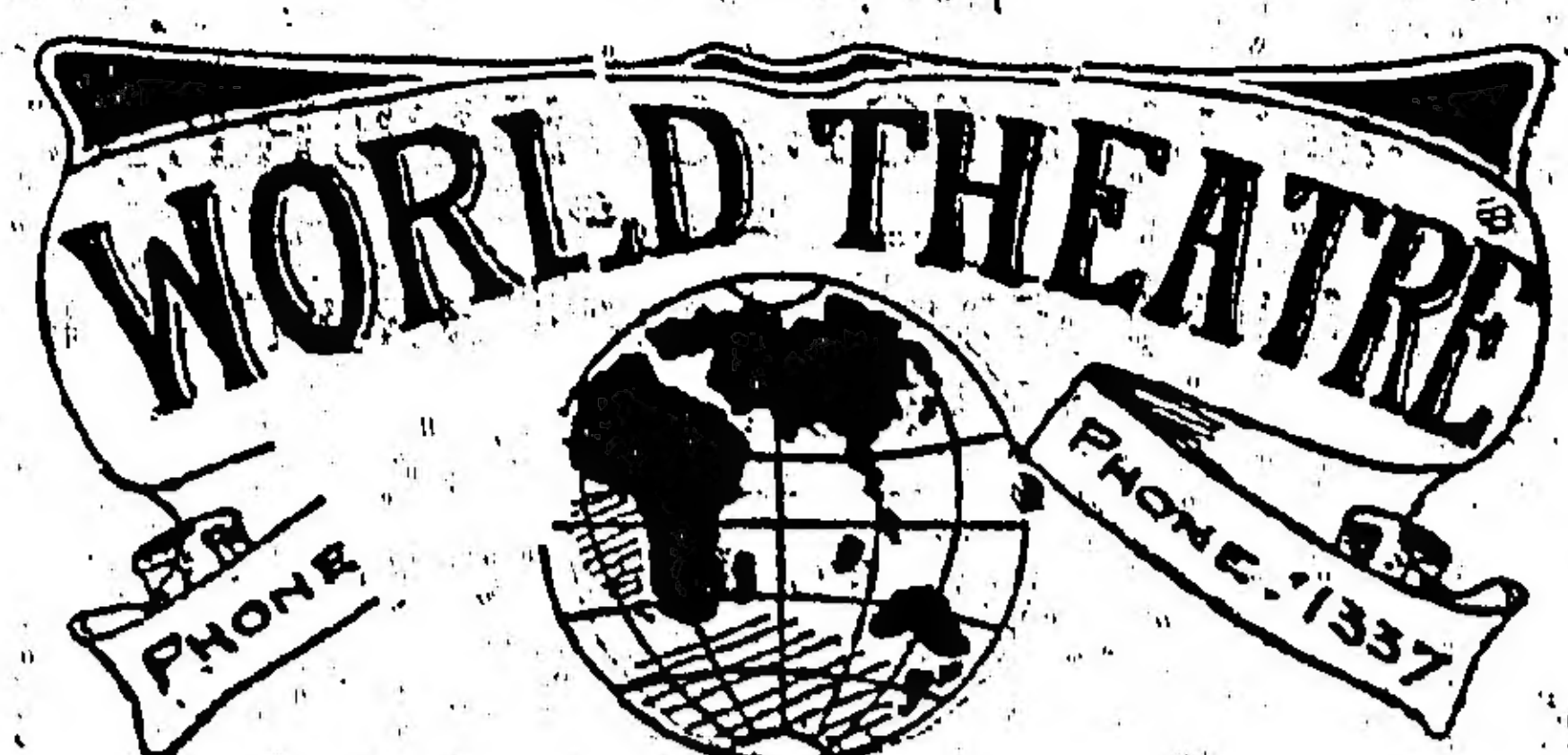
Dr. Tong goes on to say—
The militarists and officials cannot be trusted. The students should be at their books preparing themselves for future labour. The workmen have neither the experience nor leisure to serve the State. Only the merchants, educationalists, industrialists and bankers can have leisure and experience and can command the respect of the people.

That is the view of a Chinese on the present situation. I have quoted Dr. Tong not because I wish to shift from my shoulders to his the responsibility for such forcible language, but because I think that he uses very apt words in his description of the present situation, and because his address shows that the interests of the vast bulk of the Chinese people are identical with our interests, and that is in the Chinese merchants and the solid elements of the nation that the hope for the future of China lies.

I do not suggest for a moment that there are not many public spirited statesmen and officials in China; we know there are many such, but it cannot be said that their influence is very widely felt. It cannot be said that the fault lies with the mass of the Chinese people. The Chinese are neither a turbulent nor an ungovernable people; on the contrary they are peaceable and order loving, ardently desiring to be allowed to carry on their business in order and security. This is strongly evidenced by the way in which Chinese merchants seek the security and order of the Treaty Ports. Dr. Tong himself refers to the fact that the Conference of Chinese Chambers was held in a Treaty Port under the protection of Foreign Police. Dr. Tong later refers to the possibility of foreign intervention, because of national bankruptcy, which he regards as a calamity.

We can quite understand the feelings of Dr. Tong as a Chinese in using these words. Intervention has an ugly sound. It implies that the impulse and desire come from without. I venture to think that in the present state of affairs in China the desire for help might come from within. China would naturally resent uninvited interference with her affairs. But why does she not ask for foreign assistance in the work of reorganization? I think that there are two principal reasons. First she thinks that foreign assistance might imply foreign aggression, foreign control, and possibly the loss of her integrity as an independent Sovereign State; and secondly, her pride stands in the way. She is somewhat in the position of a man owing a car which he has not learned to drive, and hesitating to ask for help and instruction, first, lest the instructor might stay too long in the car, and secondly, lest he might lose face by admitting his inability to drive. China has recognized that the methods of government of all modern civilized nations, subject to modifications necessary to meet the nature and temperament of the people, are the methods which she must eventually adopt. The clock cannot now be set back several centuries, yet the machinery for government and administration on modern lines does not exist in China.

(Continued on page 7.)



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BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

and she hesitates to ask for foreign aid to set up such machinery and teach her to run it, for fear that her national independence may be lost. Is there any great danger of such an eventuality in these days? The present tendency is against aggression by one nation against another. It is fully recognized that aggression by any one Power against any other does not concern those two Powers only but is a matter of world-wide concern. Obviously any assistance given to China must not be of an aggressive and self-seeking nature, but must be friendly in its elements and unselfish in its aims. The Powers concerned could surely take together such precautionary measures that no one of them would be able to take advantage of China's needs to further selfish or improper ends.

We fully recognize that international jealousies still exist, and that there are many difficulties in the way of foreign help to China. It is our duty to organize on modern lines her Government and public services, including the provision of codes of laws suitable to modern requirements, and the reorganization of the judicial system; but there are always difficulties in the way of every attempt at reform and improvement, and I venture to think that none of these difficulties equals in gravity the danger of a continuance of the present state of chaos in China.

THE LOSS OF DIGNITY.
The second obstacle, which I have presumed, to a request from China for foreign assistance is that China might consider it an inquiry to her pride; but China is in the throes of transition to a new system for the working of which her past system of Government and administration has not provided her with a sufficient number of trained men. No man thinks it a derogation from his dignity to ask for assistance and instruction in setting up and working new and complicated machinery. Surely China does not hesitate to ask for assistance under present circumstances. No injury to her pride which would be thereby incurred can equal the injury to her prestige which results from the present utterly discreditable state of affairs. If China would see fit to employ foreign experts they might be part and parcel of her own public services. They might be considered as experts leading aid rather than foreign officials exercising control.

I say without any hesitation that the resolutions relating to the present state of China spring from feelings of the greatest friendship towards the Chinese people. We recognize that the Chinese people as a whole ardently desire good government, good administration and clean justice. If some of those exercising power in China to-day have contrary desires, we are convinced that they do not truly represent the Chinese people, and we think that the time will come when all instead of a minority of those who hold and those who seek power in China will realize that the underlying principle of men who enter public service in civilized communities is not a desire for the emoluments of office, but a desire to render service to the State.

I am confident that I correctly interpret the spirit of this Conference when I say that we are firm friends of the Chinese people; we seek no rights which are incompatible with justice to them, and will lend our support to no schemes which are inconsistent with their best interests.

MR. MACKAY ON MORE CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

Mr. MACKAY said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have, I expect, listened with as much interest as I have done to the valuable review which Mr. Kennett has given us of the work which this Conference has just completed. I think you will agree with me that much of that work has been of a decidedly constructive character. In some respects, as I shall presently illustrate, we have been more constructive than we were either last year or the year before. This has been the result, perhaps, of much greater freedom of discussion. Delegates and others were ready to intervene in debate in true debating fashion, so much so that it must at times have been hard work for Mr. Kennett to keep the issues which were before the Conference clear and distinct.

To illustrate what I have just said in regard to the constructive character of the work of the Conference I would endorse Mr. Kennett's remarks in regard to that much debated question, Rule 1 of the Customs Tariff. I think for the first time we have succeeded in obtaining a practically unanimous expression of opinion as to what we business men think, and in doing this we have laid a solid foundation for the discussions which will take place when the tariff comes to be revised. Until then, I fear, nothing further can be done in this matter, but whereas at the last tariff revision, the meaning of the rule was discussed by selected experts, on the next occasion it will be possible for us to point to the resolution recorded in the minutes of this very representative Conference.

A STEP FURTHER.
Another illustration of the constructive nature of our work is the resolution which was passed in connection with the Commercial Diplomatic Service. The resolution as it originally stood on the agenda was no more than a repetition of a twice told tale. As such had it been passed in that form, it would, of course, have been forwarded to His Majesty's Government, but in all probability it would have got us no further. In the form in which it was actually passed, however, I think it should get us very much further. It will show His Majesty's Government that we appreciate the difficulties which have prevented them from giving effect to our wishes and it will show them also how those wishes can be met by utilizing the Consular Service in which we all of us place so much confidence.

More important than either of these illustrations is the one furnished by the long and exceedingly interesting discussion which took place on the subject of the education of Chinese on British lines.

As a result of that discussion the Association has adopted the report drawn up by the Central Committee authorized at last year's Conference. That means that we have now a definite workable scheme on which in view of the sum already subscribed, roughly £15,000 we can, at last, begin work. Gentlemen, I appeal to you and to all British firms and subjects in China to put themselves unitedly behind this work, and though times are bad, to do their utmost to bring the fund up to an adequate figure.

DELIBERATIVE WORK.
In dwelling on the constructive side of the work of the Conference I do not, of course, in any way imply that its purely deliberative work has been, or is likely to be, more important. On the contrary, we have passed resolutions which, while merely expressing our opinions, may well have most important results. We have, for example, registered once again our opinion as to the only conditions on which a settlement of the Shanghai question can be regarded from a business standpoint as satisfactory. That opinion has been published and will, I have no doubt, be transmitted by the news agencies to the centres directly influencing the Washington Conference. I may also state that a resolution has been passed indicating what British merchants in China think in regard to the present position of China's finances and in regard to such important questions as that of extra-territoriality. Steps are being taken to convey our views on these matters immediately and without delay to the notice of our authorities in Washington. Mr. Marker and Mr. Argent made a very clear exposition of the disastrous effects to British trade caused by recent lawlessness in the upper Yangtze, and of the necessity of recovering compensation from the Chinese Government in order to bring home to them their responsibilities as a civilized nation.

DUAL NATIONALITY ABUSE.
The abuse of the system under which Chinese secure dual nationality in order to escape the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court and so evade their just obligations was clearly emphasized by Mr. Teesdale and it is hoped that action will be taken by the Consular body in order effectively to remove it. Something concrete it is hoped may be evolved from Mr. Anderson's suggestions to deal with the serious nature of the trouble likely to arise from the growth of these unhealthy produce and stock exchanges which are daily springing up in the Settlement. Both from a constructive and a deliberative point of view, therefore, I think we may regard the past week's work as highly satisfactory.

For the fact that it has been so, I think the Shanghai Chamber owes the most sincere thanks to the other members of this Association and to the delegates who have so ably represented them.

I have to thank the members of my committee for their ready help in preparing the way for the holding of this Conference, and particularly Mr. Fox, who though an honorary member of our committee, is yet always most willing to render any assistance in the courteous and efficient manner in which his work is always accomplished.

I have to thank Mr. Kennett for undertaking and performing in an exceedingly competent and tactful manner the duties of Chairman of the Conference in Committee. I think also that I should convey the thanks of this Conference to His Honour Judge Skinner Turner for the use of this building. I feel sure that everybody appreciates to the full the nature of the privilege which we have now enjoyed for three years in succession. Most important perhaps of all, I have again to ask you to thank Mr. Gull and the members of the Chamber's staff for the able manner in which they have carried out their heavy and responsible duties. Mr. Gull who is most loyally helped by his assistant, Mr. Campbell, takes and often requires the greatest possible absorbing interest in his work, which he accomplishes with judgment and tact.

EXTRAVAGANT LIVING.
There is another subject I would like to touch on before I sit down and that is the subject of the cost of living. It is pointed out in recent trade journals that Great Britain is constantly losing orders to Germany and Belgium for big contracts abroad in lines in which for years before the War she specialised and which she practically controlled. I speak more particularly of the steel trade and certain departments of engineering. That is most serious for Great Britain, because she sorely needs to increase her exports, and is in urgent need of work for her unemployed. The reason is, of course, that although there has been and continues to be a fall in wages, the fall is not sufficient to reduce cost of production to meet cheaper competitive rates from countries which have not continued to maintain the high, I should say the extravagant, cost of living introduced during the War.

One would have imagined that, by now, a return to normal conditions would have been secured by the sensible people we conceive ourselves to be. Instead, we have all classes holding tenaciously to War conditions, not only in England, but in almost every English community in every part of the globe. Both the youth and what should be the serious middle age of Shanghai, as elsewhere, are equally guilty of careless extravagance in living, and I think it is time that a halt was called.

I appeal strongly not only to our British youth, but also perhaps more strongly to those holding higher positions of responsibility, to do their part and assist by making a serious effort to return to more normal, more sensible, conditions in their manner of living.

THE DATE OF THE MEETING.
A resolution was passed on Friday morning asking the Committee of the Shanghai Chamber to consider whether China New Year or some months other than November would not be a more suitable one for our annual gathering. That suggestion will have due consideration in consultation with other Chambers, but in that respect I wish to ask from all who are members of the Associated Chambers their hearty co-operation in our work. Shanghai is the natural centre at which other Chambers can most conveniently meet, and it is only for that reason we meet here. This Chamber should the Government.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

INDO-CHINA**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "LOKSANG" Mon, 14th Nov, 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW "KWAISANG" Tues, 15th Nov, 11 a.m.
SANDAKAN via SWATOW "YATSHING" Wed, 16th Nov, 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW "MAUSANG" Wed, 16th Nov, Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA "CHOISANG" Thurs, 17th Nov, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW "NAISANG" Thurs, 17th Nov, 3 p.m.
KOBÉ "LAISANG" Fri, 18th Nov, Noon.
TIENTSIN "CHEONGSHING" Fri, 18th Nov, Noon.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Fri, 18th Nov, 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Poona and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at Iloilo when inducement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Iloilo when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Changhai. A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GENERAL MANAGERS

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel: M.V. "GLENLYN" ... Due Hongkong 21st Nov.
M/V "GLENVY" ... 9th Dec.
M.V. "GLENLUCE" ... 17th Dec.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel: S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" 15th Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE" 6th Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 17th, Noon ... Dec. 8th.
S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 8th Noon ... Dec. 29th.
S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 10th Noon ... Jan. 2nd, 1922

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOERABAYA

And Return HONGKONG via SAIGON and MANILA.

Freight and Passenger.

FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

S.S. "DOYLESTOWN" ... sailing Nov. 15th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

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SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

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major burden of the work of these Conferences and endeavours to meet the wishes of all the Chambers on all subjects which in the united body, and I do trust therefore that other Chambers will, at all times, endeavour on their part to take no isolated action without considering its effects on the smooth working of the Association, so that the highly important duty which as a body we undertake, may be brought to the most successful possible issue.

My Committee regards with the utmost regret the recent newspaper report that it is proposed to extradite the Chinese agent, Mr. Chen, to the Japanese authorities by means of a Customs Officer, and we hope that, unless the proceeds of such a seizure can be expended under foreign supervision and control, the suggestion will not receive the approval of H.M. Government.

JAPANESE PREMIER'S DEATH.

Ladies and Gentlemen, before I resume my seat I have to state that I learn this morning that news has been received of the assassination of the Japanese Premier, Mr. Hara, and I feel sure I am voicing the feeling of this meeting when I ask that if the news is confirmed an expression of our deepest sympathy be extended to the Japanese Government and people through the Japanese Consul here at this shocking and untimely fatality.

Mr. S. F. MAYERS, Peking endorsed the expressions of thanks of the president and voiced the appreciation of the Conference of the manner in which Mr. Mackay had performed his office of president, his efforts of president, and after Messrs. Mackay and Kennett had returned thanks the Conference came to a conclusion.

NOTICE POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUR.
S.F. FRANCISCO and MANILA	Hoosier State	14th inst.
JAPAN	St. Albans	14th inst.
SWANSHAI	Singapore	14th inst.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Empress of Japan	15th inst.
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Papers, London 13th Oct)	Tean	15th inst.
JAPAN	Kawachi Maru	16th inst.
SWANSHAI	Truyama Maru	16th inst.
SWANSHAI	Bombay Maru	16th inst.
JAPAN	Ganoo Maru	17th inst.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Tango Maru	17th inst.
SWANSHAI	Tokohama Maru	18th inst.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hokoh and Halphong	Lokong	Monday, 14th, 8.00 A.M.
Pakoi and Halphong	Koifong	Monday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Hydrangea	Monday, 14th, 2.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Doylston	Monday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Sungay	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Halphong	Koichang	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Chusan	Tuesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Is., Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Is.	Ahi Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 8.45 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanukroth, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Mentor	Tuesday, 15th, 9.15 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, the 14th Nov.		
Halphong	Haimun	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Dairen, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Siberia Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Japan	Tuesday, 15th, 11.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Haining	Tuesday, 15th, Noon
Straits, Bangkok, Batavia, and Sourabaya	Vile	Tuesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Yokohama	Tuesday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.

Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Is.	St. Albans	Reg. 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Lokong	Letters 16th, 8.30 A.M.
Sandakan	Lokong	Wednesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai, and North China	Choyang	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Takao	Szechu Maru	Wednesday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Hoosier State	Thursday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Szechu Maru	Thursday, 17th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Tean	Thursday, 17th, 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Namsang	Thursday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and N. China	Waihing	Thursday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan	Tango Maru	Friday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.	Fushimi Maru	Friday, 18th, 9.45 A.M.
Tientsin	Changshing	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow	Hai Loong	Friday, 18th, Noon
Philippine Islands	Yuenang	Friday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Yokohama Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"MENTOR"	15th Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"MACHAON"	22nd Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON"	6th Dec.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	13th Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"BELLEROPHON"	20th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"PELUS"	15th Nov.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"ORESTES"	6th Dec.	Liverpool.
"DEUCALION"	14th Dec.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	22nd Nov.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALHYBIUS"	13th Dec.	
"TYNDAREUS"	3rd Jan.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TYDEUS"	15th Nov.	via Suez.
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PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR"	15th Nov.	for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS"	29th Nov.	for Shanghai.
"TEIRESIAS"	13th Dec.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital	US \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	US \$2,000,000

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CANTON	HANKOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
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D. M. HIGGINS.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

14th November.

On London.	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months sight	2/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight	2/8 1/2
On Paris.	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	78 1/2
On New York.	
Bank Bills, on demand	53 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	53 1/2
On Hongkong.	
Telegraphic Transfer	197
Bank Bills, on demand	197

On Calcutta.	
Telegraphic Transfer	187
Bank Bills, on demand	187
On Bombay.	
Bank Bills, at sight	110
Private, 30 days sight	107
On Yokohama.	
On demand	110
On Manila.	
On demand	107
On Singapore.	
On demand	115
On Batavia.	
On demand	154 1/2
On Hongkong.	
On demand	nom.
On Shanghai.	
On demand	78 1/2
Overseas, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.35 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per test	\$3.80
Bullion per oz.	34 1/2

Hongkong	10 cents piece	\$1.00 Premium.
Hongkong	20	16.05
Canton	10	0.00

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office.	
Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$2,500,000
Staring	\$2,500,000
Silver	\$31,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

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D. G. M. BERNARD, Esq.	E. V. D. FARR, Esq.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

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MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



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Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

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C. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

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Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

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THE BANK OF CHINA.

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Paid-up Capital ... 12,279,800.00

Reserve Fund ... 6,607,978.00

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Hongkong, September 24th, 1921.

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, (FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 62,400,000.00
Reserve Funds	Fr. 66,567,203.54

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IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

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V. MARBOT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1921.

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THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

Head Office: 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$10,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 5,000,000.00

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Mr. Chan Shun Son.

Mr. Li Koon Chun.

Mr. P. W. Wai.

Mr. P. K. Kwok.

Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Mr. Kan Tong Po.

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SAMARANG

CALCUTTA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum

K. TONG P. Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

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THE BANK OF JAPAN, Limited.

(JAPANESE BANK).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000

